don't know what of the elderly squaws, contrary—alto. And the shrill, not unmusical chorus of girlish voices, the exact counter part of the music of the "peepers" in the early evening of warm and pleasant spring time. Awhile they 2!! dance and sing together, and then the circle is broken into semi-circles. The feme-le half of which is broken into semi-circles. The feme-le half of which is broken into arcs, the women darking round in front of the men, and the girls a linde before the women. In the pauses for rest the merry performers would shock all your notions of "ndian gravity by leaping, exchanging knowing loo" as, and approving glances, and if glances go for any "ning the "Indian Lover woos" his dusky mate" "mittary fashion, (see the "Night" before the bratle of Waterloo") at the scalp dance. The beldame who bore the scalp at the interludes would gaze at it with a pleased face, and deliver some contemptuous address. One time, as interpreted, she said "Where is your "brother! Why don't he come to save you from "this indignity!" Another time she said, "You "have been at many such dances yourself. I am very "old and yet I live to enjoy this." The young ladies in their part laughed and ogled, and made fun at each other about "breaks" and "dis" cords" very much like a lot of school girls on exhibition day. Only the Indian girl is never bolsterous. After seeing the dance, we went to meeting; the congregation, ball a hundred, were assembled in an unfinished edifice, intended to subserve for a time the double purpose of meeting-house and school-house. The audience presented that American look which distinguishes, occasionally, societies in the West, recent off-shoots of the East. The religion of Jesus Christ; the sublime and elevating doctrine of forgiveness of enemics; peace and goodwill never came to me with such

shoots of the East. The religion of Jesus Christ; the sublime and elevating doctrine of forgiveness of enemies: pease and goodwill never came to me with such force, arrayed in such loveliness, as while I sat with the little band of Christians, listening to hymns of praise and love within and to the wild songs of the rengion of

and love within and to the wild songs of the religion of hatred and revenge from without.

In the afterneon the bands had a ball play. There were probably fifty on a side; prefty much all of them in "undress uniform," naked, except the breech-clout and ornaments. Some wore feathers in their hair, some, their hair a trifle curly either by nature or art, hung in profusion about their shoulders. Here is a fellow rejoicing in a display of wild animals' tails about his loins, and there another with them founds in a side of the stall of the string of the string at his arbite, as his analysis while many energiates string and the string of the st flourishing at his ankles, while many sport little strings of bells at their waists. And all, or nearly so, are so painted, stiped, barred, blstehed and daubed about the face and gills, with black, yellow and red, so as to set

description at naught.

The Indian ball club is a curiosity. A very correct The Indian ball club is a curiosity. A very correct notion of it may be formed in this way. A hickory walking stick with a bent top is the nearest approximation. Suppose the top to be bent round until it touched the staff so as to form a little hoop three inches in dameter, perhaps. Pare this hoop quite thin, and, if the hoop be an inch and a half in width; at three-quarters from either edge, perforate with little holes at short distances all round, and through these from side to side draw strings intersections as a to form at short distances all round, and through these from side to side draw strings intersecting so as to form a net-work, sufficiently lax to give way to the ball when the hoep is clapped down over it, whichever side it happens, making a basket or sling in which the ball is caught, and you have the Indian hall club. It is used not as a bat, but as a sling. Each player carries one. New for the mode of using it: The road running from the river back over the prairie was, in this instance, the dividing line. At equal distances on either side bounds were set. And the parties take their places— there on the north side of the road, those on the south. The object of each is to carry the ball over the adverse line; that constitutes the game, and four in seven wins.

The ball opens; an athlete been line; that constitutes the game, and four in seven wins. The ball opens; an athlete hoops it and swinging his club lightly round and round in the manner of a sling, is on the point of hurling it through the air, when (this is the game) an adversary from behind hits his club a rap, to the chagrin of the projector, producing a suden abortion. Then there is rush and scramble for the prize—heads together, and clubs clincking, and scuffling in desperate confusion, much like boys at the same game when "Over fence is out." Or insted of attempting to throw the ball, he being good on foot sets game when "Over lence is one." On laster tempting to throw the ball, he being good on foot sets off to run with it. The issue now hangs on fleetness. If all pursuers are distanced and interlopers avoided, the goal may be gained or at least approached, so as to enable the runner to send the ball over the line; but the chances are against him. He runs, whiring the clubchances are against him. He runs, whirling the club rapidly as he flies, and it sometimes happens that, finding himself too hotly pursued, he stops suddenly, and, giving the club a dexterous turn round his flead, sends the apple of discord flying through the sky to fall at the feet of another group, to be squabbled over, raced for, thrown again to another group, and only relinquished when the seven times are fulfilled.

Among these athletic-looking young chaps—and certainly there are some fine-looking tellows among the Sieux—remantic people might no doubt find Uncas and War Eagles a plenty; I have n't seen them. Altogether, what with the "blue sky over-"head," "the green earth on which we tread," the provety of the game, the fantastic array, the glowing novelty of the game, the fantastic array, the glowing life, and the constant "tintinabulation of the bells" as they ran to ball-play, was a scene to be remembered.

Another amusement of theirs is fleeting about over Another amusement of theirs is fleeting about over the prairie on their ponies, war club in hand and strings of bells about the ponies' necks. There are at this writing some ten hundred Indians at Traverse des Sioux. You will ask why are they not at the agency, planting their corn and potatoes. Their seed potatoes have not gone up yet, and part of their planting corn is lying at Traverse, waiting transportation. The Indians themselves are in want, and are waiting for provisions. The growth of the settlement is retarded by the fear which their appearance strikes into those unaccustomed to such things, and the shameful pusilanimity and wicked neglect of Major G. R. Murphy, Indian Agent, is the cause. Where is this efficient nimity and wicked neglect of Major G. R. Murphy, Indian Agent, is the cause. Where is this efficient administrator of public affairs? Is he still below buying stock for speculation? Is he sick? Is he dead? In either case where is Gov, Gorman? Is he not General Superintendent of Indian Affairs? Then why don't be superintend Major Murphyle case? ral Superintendent of Indian Amaris? Ther way don't he superintend Major Murphy's case? The people up here begin to want to know something about this, so as to prepare for the upshot and issue of the matter. How long are the settlements to be harrassed, the Indiana cheated and abused, by men capable only of acts of breedings and bijustics? of ineffeiency and injustice?

The new fort is forty miles west of Traverse and near the Agency. The officers, I understand, are reliable, efficient men, who know their duty and do it. Pity we couldn't have a West Point man, who has been in the Indian country, for Agent here.

The supplies for the new fort and Agency are ware-housed here and transported by teams. About twenty teams are all that can be raised, and there are at present several hundred tuns to be hauled. Teampresent several hundred tuns to be hauled. Team-work is high—four and five dollars per day, and five dollars per acre for breaking. Horse teams are worth three and tour hundred dollars. Ox teams one hundred to one hundred and fifty, &c. Cows from thirty to fifty; and provisions of all sorts in proportion.

Claims have sold at from one hundred to one thou-sand dollars. One hundred and sixty acres is the claim Town lots are selling at from fifty to one given here. Town lots are selling at from fifty to one hundred dellars. To any man however, who will im-mediately improve by building a lot is given. There are now some fifty buildings here including there are now some fifty buildings here including

There are now some fifty buildings here including two commedious warehouses; another is being built. The population is probably two handred or more. There are two towns had out at this point. Traverse des Sioux and "Rock Band" or "St. Peters; 'the latter is the upper town and has been recently surveyed. Some building will be done there this season—steam saw mill and grist mill are among the improvements projected there for this season. Both towns will eventually coalese and form a fine city.

As for picturesque seenery the river of "the sky-"tinted waters" may safely challenge comparison, although for the river itself, "carth-tinted" would be quite as appropriate. It is by no means so beautiful a stream as I had supposed; but the scenery along it merits the epithet "beautiful;" as at this point for merits the epithet "beautiful;" as at this point for instance, where on the right or west side smooth plateaus of prairie rise one above another in regular and easy gradaton—the first three or four miles long (the merits the epinace instance, where on the right or west side smooth plainesus of prairie rise one above another in regular and easy gradation—the first three or four miles long (the two towns are laid out on this) and half a mile wide. The next the same length and about two miles broad, stretching to the west, while belts of timber run along its borders at the south and north, serving it as a frame. There is another succeeding this stretching on west to the fort and far on toward sundown. Standing on the second plateau and looking across the river, you behold a crescent of bluffs some two or three hundred feet high, whose nether tip seeks the river just below. Traverse, its upper just above Rock Bend, while sweeping back it makes the greatest detour opposite a point about midway of the first plateau. This half-noon of hills extorts admiration by reason of the beauty of its symmetry as a whole, while its several parts have the most diverse and wavy gracefulness of outline conceivable, in form as much like huge fanculine ranked loveliness of shape, wearing on their utheir maked loveliness of shape, wearing on their utheir than the latest of the picture.

On the whole I aur convinced that, square mile by square mile, there is Icsa available grain land in this Territery than in Illiads. Wiscensin or Iowa; but for

square mile, there is less available grain land in this Territory than in Illinois, Wisconsin or Iowa; but for maring purposes this will surpass. There is no conhet that there is a great deal of waste

iand here. Marshy lakes, or laky marshes, are not uncome on, butnot, I suppose, of the sickness-breeding found in Michigan. These are on the highest ground, and of a springy character, where streams and rivers have their rise. Besides, there are clear running brooks and pretty fish-replenished lakes with

out stint.

The land in the Big Woods is very rich. The lands The land in the Big Woods is very rich. The lands on the highest prairies is rich but wet, and better adapted to grazing than anything else. The lowest prairies are quiet sandy, and the intermediate good, but not equal generally in point of fertility to Hilmois prairie by any means. But the whole of this country is yet epen for the benefit of actual settlers, being not yet in market, and if the same sort of hard-fisted, intelligent men as are already here will burry up a little we can, in spite of the unmitigable Hunkerism of St. Paul, make this a Free-Soil Territory, settling its character before it becomes a State and opening the road to freemake this a Free-Soil Territory, settling its character before it becomes a State and opening the road to freedom in Nebraska. That sort of men are invited here. With regard to the climate, the general opinion here was expressed by an old man from Maine, who had been some time in the Territory. Said he, "The climate is "the only thing in the Territory that hasn't been overrated, and that only because it couldn't be."

There are two towns laid out above this on the Rivets-Euraha, which is said to have a good water.

River—Eureka, which is said to have a good water-power and to be a very pretty place to bont, backed by a good country, and Mankato, which is supposed to have an advantage in being at the extreme south

bend of the river.

Everybody East knows the cost of coming from their place to Chicago, so I will only give the rates from there here. From Chicago to Galena by railfoad, a few miles staging included, \$5; by steamboat to St. Paul \$7; by steamboat from St. Paul to Traverse

the same. A new route shortening the distance more than half from Galena to this point will be opened through Northern Iowa this fall, for the benefit of emigrants coming with teams and stock; when completed it will be made public.

THE HARMONIC SYSTEM OF POLITICAL ECONOMY.

The following exposition of the economical doctrines held by Mr. Henry C. Carey, and the numerous class of thinkers and writers who agree with him. appears in French in a late number of the Journal des Economistes, published at Paris. For the translation which we here publish. THE TRIBUNE is indebted to Mr. E. Peshine Smith, one of the leading men of the school. It will be read with interest by all whose attention has been turned to that branch of study:

To the Editor of The Journal des Economistes:

Sin: It is now just three years since your readers were assured that I "so hated the French people" as to render it inexpedient to translate into your language any of my books. Since then, I have become, as would appear by your November number, now before me, such an extraordinary "hater of England that if the English people had but a single head I would not hesitate to cut it off." This is somewhat remarkable. For many conturies past these is somewhat remarkable. For many centuries past these two countries have been so uniformly opposed to each other that to be the friend of one has appeared quite sufficient to secure that the party should be the enemy of the other. I am, as I think, almost the first person who has been charged with being the equal enemy of both. How soon it will be shown that I am the enemy of Germany, or of Russin, I cannot tell, but sure I am that it would be quite as easy to prove me the enemy of the whole human

race, as of France, England or any other country.

This charge of hostility to England having been twice made in your journal, and by the same gentleman, it appears to me to be due to myself now to meet it, and you, I feel assured, will feel that it is due to justice to afford me the opportunity for its examination, which shall be made in the shortest possible space, as I feel most auxious to avoid the intrusion of myself upon your columns, or upon the attention of your readers.

The charge now made has reference to the contents of a

volume devoted to the examination of a great social pro-blem, which may be thus stated: "What are the circumstances under which man advances towards freedom of thought, speech, action and trade, and what are those under which he declines toward that condition of things in which he leses the control of himself and his actions, "in which he less the control of himself and mis actions, "and which we are accustomed to regard as a state of "slavery." This is a great question for the world at large, and one in which the people of this country particularly have a serious interest. Negro-Slavery was introduced here in opposition to the wishes of the people, but with the course of time the small number imported labout 320,000 has grown to almost four millions and their labor has grown in value far more rapidly than their numbers, the consequence of which is, that they now constitute an amount of property greater than any single item, the land of some few countries excepted, that, as I think, can be found in any country of the world. Great as it is, it is seen that the time must come when men must cease to be property, and the question is, therefore, under discussion, as to how they may be made free, in regard to which there is, as might well be supposed, much difference of epinion. At the North, many persons are favorable to insmediate emancipation, whatever may be the injury to the owners. As usure, extremes meet, and the advocates of immediate emancipation are met by others at the South who affirm that the negro was intended to be the slave of the white, and that Slavery must endure forever. Between these two classes of people stand another and very large class, success to see how the negro may be freed without injury to his owner, and ready to cooperate in any measure tending to the injury of either. With a strong conviction that the day must come when the bendman will become free, they are, lowever, quite unable to discover the means that the day nust come when the bendman will become free, they are, lowever, quite unable to discover the means that the day has to be accomplished, and in the absence and which we are accustomed to regard as a state of

that the day must come when the bendman will become free, they are, however, quite unable to discover the means by which the work is to be accomplished, and in the absence of knowledge are not unfrequently seen to be the advertes of measures tending toward the maintenance rather than to the extinction of Slavery.

To my mind the question presents no difficulty. History shows us that under certain circumstances men have always acquired increased control over their own movements, and have become more free in speech, thought, action and trade; whereas, under certain other circumstances, they have always lost the control of themselves and have become enslaved; and as nature works by great general laws, it is clear to me that the same causes that have freed the white man of Europe must bring about the freedom of the black man of this country—and that all that is needed on our part is to remove the obstacles heretofore existing, by which the natural movement toward freedom has been impeded or prevented. The object of the book to which Mons. Molinari has called the attention of your readers, is, first, to show what are those great natural laws, as follows:

That man has everywhere become more free as labor

it which Mens, Molinari has called the attention readers, is, first, to show what are those great natural laws, as follows:

1. That man has everywhere become more free as labor has become more productive as land has increased in value.

3. That land has everywhere increased in value as wealth and population have grown.

4. That wealth and population have everywhere grown as men have more and more been enabled to work in combination with each other.

5. That the power of combination has everywhere grown with the growth of diversity of employments, by which the born and the anvil have been enabled to take their places by the side of the plow and the harrow—and therefore.

6. That the freedom of man has always grown as employment has become more diversined, and as the producer, the converter and the exchanger have more and more ested in concert with each other; whereas it has always declined as the range of employment has been diminished and as men have more and more found themselves limited to the single pursuit of agriculture.

The great facts of history are here reduced to the form of a few simple propositions, whose universal truth may be proved by any of your readers that will take the trouble to examine for themselves. Having been true in the past, we may safely believe that they will continue to be so in the future, and that freedom will grow everywhere with the increased power of combination among men, while it will decline everywhere as the power of association diminishes.

The English school teaches that the true way to free the slave is to diminish the value of slave products and thus destroy the value of slave labor, and the people of England, as well as those of this country who hold the same views, rejoice in the reduction of the prices of coton, sagar and tobacco, as tending to the promotion of freedom, at the cost of the master. The latter is therefore taught to look at every suggestion in relation to freedom as being an attempt at the robbery of mensure to share and the object of my book. I desir

necessarily, an examination of the manufacturing policy, which recks to render Britain the work-shop of the world.

More than seventy years since Adam Smith cantioned his countrymen that the system which looked to rendering the iseland a great workshop could be productive of nothing bit isley to themselves, while it was calculated to do great righty to all the other nations of the casti. He told them that the true place for the artisms was in the neighborhood of the grower of the food and the wood, and that every measure calculated to compel the woodgrower to carry his food and his wood to a distance, there to have them converted into cloth, was "a manifest" violation of the most sacred rights of maxima. From that day to this, however, the policy has been persisted in, and Britain has been from year to year random green from the town of the town of the world to make their exchanges in her market. The more this could be eccomplished the less must be the value of labor and land at home and abroad, unless, as was very unlikely to be the case, the great laws of nature above referred to, could be set aside for the especial benefit of the advocates of her manufacturing policy. In proof that they were not set aside but were operating in full force, I gave a view of the condition of England herself, to show that their people were advancing toward freedom, or declining toward slavery, in the precise ratio of their peasures of the will and the power, to resist the action of the system denounced by Smith.

In all this, I was actuated by no feeling of hostility to England. If there was error in her policy, and if she was thereby isseening the freedom of her people, as I believed to be the case, there was error in her policy, and if she was thereby isseening the freedom of her poople, as I believed to be the case, there was error in her policy, and if she was thereby isseening the freedom of her people, as I believed to be the case, there was error in her policy, and if she was thereby isseening the freedom of her people, a

cepted—that was not drawn from the advocates of her manufactoring policy.

Iroland was nocessarily an exception, because it is almost impossible to find in English writers accurate information in regard to that country, and yet some of the most important of the facts I used were drawn from the columns of The Times. From the commencement to the close of my beek I desired to be as impartial as possible, and having been so, if the picture presented was unfavorable to England, the fault was in the facts, and not in me.

Having thus pursued a strictly scientific course in the examination of a great social problem. I had a right to expect that those whose views differed from mine would follow my example. If they doubted the truth of the great laws that I had presented for public examination, it was for them to prove their falsehood. If my deductions from them were orroneous, it was for them to point to my errors. If the facts that I had adduced relative to the condition of the various countries of the world were not was for them to prove their inferences. It my deaderlons from them were erroneous, it was for them to point to my errors. If the facts that I had addiced relative to the condition of the various countries of the world were not true, nething could be easier than to show that such was the case. Have they done this? On the contrary, they have not even made the effort, and for the reason that it could not be done. They have told the world that I was the enemy of England, of that country which. "America not excepted," had most labored for the promotion of "the freedom of man. They have called me an "Tropiste," and have congratulated their readers on the fact that few persons in Europe or America "had any faith in the conclusions of Mr. Carey. Such is the science of The Economist applied to the solution of the greateners of the question." What is the policy which tends to "the promotion of the freedom of man, and what that "which tends toward his ensiavement?—the most importent question that can occupy the mind of man. Words are given instead of facts, assertions in place of arguments, and the compound thus produced is called political science. As regards my fellow-citzens, I am happy to say that the subject is now much better understood than it was seven years since, and in evidence of that fact I beg to call your attention to the recent report of the Secretary of the Treasury, in which be proposes to increase the protection of manufactures by abelianing all dates on raw manufactures denoted to English manufacturing cen-

of manufactures by adding to the control of the country of English manufacturing controlization, and yet it is to the votes of these men that the

realization, and yet it is to the votes of these men that the Secretary owes his present position.

When an adversary abandons argument and resorts to questioning motives, it may be regarded as evidence of conscious weakness. Admit that I had permitted batted of England to lead me into the publication of "absurdities" is it not clear that such foily would have given my adversaries great advantage over me? Had I committed such a blunder would not The Economist have annihilated me by producing the true facts of the case, and the real laws which govern man in his precess toward freedom on the one hand or slavery on the other? If I had given thou an opportunity to prove my want of knowledge, would they not have seized upon it? Such would certainly have been the case, and when I saw that it had not even been at tempted, I could not full to regard their article in the only point of view in which, as it appeared to me it should be regarded, as an admission of the total impossibility of defending the English policy on scientific principles. Read

point of view in which, as it appeared to me it should be regarded, as an admission of the total impossibility of defending the English policy or scientific principles. Read it again, Mr. Editor, hearing in mind that it is the only reply that has been attempted to be furnished to a strictly scientific examination of a great social question, and determine for yourself if it is not to be regarded as an evidence of exceeding weakness.

Mr. Molioari has given in your journal a review of my book, but how has he done so? Has he furnished any examination of the laws that I have offered for the consideration of my countrymen and that of the men of science throughout the world? Not a word in relation to them. Has he denied the correctness of the conclusions drawn from the facts adduced in proof of the existence of those laws? Nothing of the kind. In a couple of pages he has told his renders that I am an "Anglophobe"—a hater of England—and that "if the nation had but a single head" I would not heatinte "to strike it off." That done, he has reproduced the monument of weakness erected by The Leonomist in proof of the "political prejudices by which I had allowed myself to be misled. All this may pass for science with its author, but I cannot so regard it. It may be a proof of strength, but to me it looks like weakness, the reading of his article recalled to my recollection a letter by the same nuthor, addressed, two years since to the Societe of Economist in the Arrival published the same doctrines that I had previously given to the world, and desiring anxiously that they should be adopted, be, from his death bed, addressed to the Societe a letter in which be arged it not to array itself in opposition to them, either by itself or through your Journal; and that letter was read at the meeting in November, 1851. Subscionently, there was read a letter from Mr. Molimari, in which, without any attempt at refuting the doctrines of Mr. Basting the danger of adopting them, because of their length as

sequently, there was read a letter from Mr. Moinari, in which, without any attempt at refuting the doctrines of Mr. Bestiat, he cautioned his fellow-members of the Societ's against the danger of adopting them, because of their tendencies. They led, as he said, to protection. Recollect, I beg of you, the high rank occupied by Mr. Bastian among the freetraders, and then reflect on the fact that you and your friends were advised not to follow in his footsteps, lest you might be led to the adoption of protection! It is a remarkable fact, and one worthy of serious reflection. It principles are true, we should follow them wherever they may lead us; and when a teacher thinks himself obliged to put us on our guard against them, not because of their felisity, but because of their tendencies, he does but repeat the action of the opponents of Coperations and of Galileo, who rejected the doctrines of those philosophers on the ground that they tended to produce doubts of the truths of Scripture.

The time has passed, as it seems to me, for this mode of teaching science. There are yet great social truths to be discovered. In fact, we can scarrely say that any single point in social science is fully established. In proof of this, I beg to call your attention to the numerous papers given during the last year, in your journal, upon the relations between the receivers and payers of reni, the receivers and payers of payers of wages, taxes, &c. Next I would ask you to reflect upon the mass of poverty and wretchedness that exists throughout the earth—the pauperism of England—the forced expatriation of the Irish nation—the countrymen—and the constant deterioration of the condition of the hundred millions of the poople of Iudia; and then satisfy yourself how powerless is the existing political science to explain why such evils exist or how they may be remedied. There are great problems to be solved, but the solution will no more be f

following words:
"Fetchism perceding always from within to without, always or plays the subjective methot, which explains the world after

possible subjective method, which expanse the world after the course of Mr. Ricardo and Mr. Manhas.

policy, which seeks to render Britain the work-shop of the world.

More than seventy years since Adam Smith cantioued his country men that the system which looked to rendering the ish no a great workshop could be preductive of nothing but his jury to all the other nations of the earth. He told them shat the true place for the artisan was in the neigh-

i. That the laborer had most central over the product of his labor, and was consequently most free where popula-tion was smell, and where the power of association least

too was small, and where the power of active existed.

2. That labor was most productive, and the laborer hest paid where had were less valuable, and paid no rent.

3. That as land acquired value, the productiveness of labor and the power of accumulation diminished.

4. That with the diminished productiveness of labor the power to demand rent increased, and the power to claim wages in return for labor diminished.

5. That the condition of the laborer deterierated with the condition of the laborer deterierated with the

growth of population, and that the power of the inshower increased, and that thus the interests of labor and land were siways opposed to each other, and consequently 6. That the greater the growth of the necessity for association, the greater was the tendency to decline in the

These are the necessary results of the theory that places the solitary man on the rich soils of the earth, and gives him then abundance of food, and requires the further population to occupy soils of constantly decreasing fertility. Most of them may be found truly set forth in the works of Meithus, Ricerdo and McCalloch, but all of them are accessfully included in the idea that man tends naturally to increase faster than the supply of food. Wherever that is the case the owner of the food-producing machine must from year to year become more and store the master of the nam who desires to exclude a labor for food, and the latter must become from year to year more enslaved.

Such are the results to which the English School has been led by pursuing the metaphysical method of investigation, and hence it is that positical economy has come to be regarded as "the dismal science." I have preferred the positive method, believing with Counte, that

"The greatest of the laws of Nature is that which subjects the recial to the vital order, and this latter to the material order."

[Positique Positive.]

I have looked to the material world to discover how man himself is governed, going thus "from the world to man,"

I have looked to the material world to discover how man himself is governed, going thus "from the world to man, and have thereby been enabled to offer for your consideration propositions that I regard as being laws as universally true as that of gravitation, but directly opposed to those of the English School, and tending, as Mr. Molinari says, to the establishment of a totally different system of policy. The one looks to the separation of the consumer and the producer, whereas the other, in accordance with the teachings of Asam Smith, looks to bringing them together.

With a view to establish clearly the universal truth of these lows, I beg respectfully to submit to Mr. Molinari the following questions:

1. Dees he know of any country in which man has not become more free as his labor has become more productive! If he does, will he do me the favor to name it?

2. Does he know any country in which labor has become more productive, in which land has not increased in vaius? If he does, I would beg him to name it.

3. Does he know of any country in which have not increased? If he does, I would ask him to point it out.

4. Does he know of any country in which wealth and population have not increase in the power of man to combine his efforts with these of his fellow-men! If he does, will he please to name it?

5. Does he know of any country in which the power of

these of his fellow-men? If he does, will he please to name it?

1. Does he know of any country in which the power of association has increased, in which their has not been an increase in the variety of employments? If he does, will he be pleased to give me its usine?

2. Does he know of any country in which man has been more free, in which agriculture, manufactures, and connected have not increased together? If he does, will he permit me to request him to indicate it?

3. Does he know of any country in which man is now becoming more free, by which it has not been shown that it possersed both the will and the power to resist the centralization of manufactures in the hands of England? If he does, I shall be greatly obliged by his giving me its name.

name.

There are two countries in which wealth and population

There are two countries in which wealth and population grow, in which, nevertheless, the English system is in force—Canada and Australia. Great Britain has, in the last twenty-five years formished the former with about one half of the people of which its population now consists, and in the same period has supplied the latter with nearly its whole population, and they, therefore, cannot be brought into consideration.

There are two systems now before the world—the metaphysical one, which is that of the theory of over population, slavery, despair and death—and the positive one which deals with Laws whose operation is universal and inevitable, and teaches harmony, peace, hope and free

which deals with Laws whose operation is universal and inevitable, and teaches harmony, peace, hope and freedom. Those who desire to understand the latter cannot do better than study the little volume of Peshine Smith, which, notwithstanding the censure bestowed upon it by Mr. Courcel Seneuii, I venture to pronounce an admirable work, and I congratulate the friends of positive political rejections upon the fact that it is now about to be publical rejection.

Including the French language.

In conclusion, I must ask to occupy yet a little space in reference to the following question put by my reviewer:

"Is in their true that man has always established himself of choice in the countries and under the climates the least fewored of beaven! It is not on himself whencharks, which the Beart of Cobs. the St. in Gov. name. As muchanish the least of the product of nonlinear and of

weath Is it not, on the contrary, in the feature was the templates and the Nile, and the manufactant hashs of the Neshierons an, that the sun of civilization has had its rising !"

In reply to that pertien of the extract which relates to Greenland, Siberia, and the Deserts of Cobi and Sahara, I will only say that it has just as much bearing on the question before us as would be a demand from me to the reviewer to prove the Ricardo theory by estudiating the free that the earliest occupants of the earth were found on the rich soils of the tropics—on the banks of the Ganges, the Origeo and the Amazon. When he can establish his theory by the one, I will undertake to prove mine by the other. As regards Egypt, I will merely ask him if the earliest people of the country of the Nile were not found near its head, and if with the gradual progress of population and wealth, they were not found descending the Nile nutil at length they established themselves in the rich soils of the Delta! Further, I will ask him i, with the decline of population and wealth, they were not found on the Delta, of the Ganges, are of the Eupirates, have not been abandoned? and if the people of all those countries are not new to be found engaged in the cultivation of the poorer soils! Let him answer these questions to himself, and

dened; and if the people of all those countries are not new to be found engaged in the cultivation of the poorer soils! Let him answer these questions to humself, and then determine if there is not a better mode of treating a very grave subject than that which he has adopted.

Science cannot, I beg him to believe, profit by the course he has pursued in relation to myself and others. If I am wrong let him proce me so. It he cannot do this let him admit that I am right. He is very confident in the correctness of his own opinions, and very intolerant of differences from them—and so was! when I was as young as he is now. Then I held opinions very nearly re-embling those he now holds, but with time I came to see that the theory could not be made to prove the facts, and I threw aside the broks in which I had been accustomed to study, and commenced the perusal of the great book of Nature. Let Mr. Molinari do the same, and the day will not then be far distant when he will abandon the metaphysical for the positive school, and then he will set hat if it teaches protection it is merely as a mode of resistance to a great wrong, whose existance was clearly demonstrated by the illustrious author of the "Wealth of Nations. He will than, as I think, be convinced that I am, a better free-trader than himself. He believes in the necessity that may sometimes exist for making war with a view to obtain an honorable peace. May it not then be necessity that may sometimes exist for making war with a view to obtain an honorable peace. May it not then be necessary sometimes to resort to protection with a view to the teathishment of freedom of trade! It would, as I think, be very easy to demonstrate that several of the most important of the freedom of trade! It would, as I think, be very easy to demonstrate that several of the most important of the freedom of trade! It would, as I think, be very easy to demonstrate that several of the most important of the freedom of trade! It would, as I think, be very easy to demonstrate that several of

ly established—and not one taught in the school to which he belongs that is not directly at war with some other one. In proof of this, I offer him the following sentence from his own article:

Foresight in regard to population—the indispensable guarantee of the freedom of labor.

This is making man a slove in his nearest and degreest relation that he may be free to sell his labor—making him, the reminally free man a slave in that in which the negrosiave has the largest liberty—and the result of his use of that liberty is an incrensing cash value, in open market, of himself and his children. The different parts of the theory are not in harmony with each other, nor is the whole in harmony with facts of daily occurrence, nor can it ever be her not in harmony with each other, nor is the waste in harmony with facts of daily occurrence, nor can it ever be otherwise until political economists shall abandon the idea of reasoning "from man to the world," and adopt that which goes "from the world to man." Excuse me, my dear Sir, for trespassing so much on your space and believe me, &c. HENRY C. CAREY. me. &c.

Shocking Octrage.—A most shameful outrage was committed on Sanday in the Nineteenth Ward. A poor woman named Margaret Cameron, who had just left the Alme-House, and was on her way to her friends residing in Richmond, stopped in Bawrier's woods back of Hart Lane, to rest. There she was meet by a party of eighteen young men, who forced some liquor down her throat and then violated her person. Here the woman was kept by this party of villains until about 0 o clock in the evening, when information of the outrage was brought to Lieut. Somers of the Marshel's Police, who took officer O'Daniels and a number of volunteer citizens with him to the rescue. The party were surprised and surrounded, and after a slight scuffe, ten were arrested. The woman appeared to be in a dying condition, but she subsequently revived, and was taken to her home in Richmond. The names of the scoundities arrested are Thomas Miller, Win. Berry, Bernard Green, James Armaril, Myers Danright, Win. T. Bell, James McDevitt and Francis Harley. Their ages were from 17 to 30 years. They were taken before Alserman Tagert, and beld in \$500 each to answer at Court. The bail seems rather light for such an outrage.

[Philadelphia Pennsylvasiae, 18th.

Case of Steposen Munders seam Steevesast.—Great excitement exists in Stuycean, about 17 miles south of the river, in consequence of finding

Case of Strpesen Munder Sean Stetuesant.—Great excitement exists in Stuyeant, about 17 miles south of this city, east side of the river, in consequence of finding the body of Miss Margaret Flynn, aged is, who had been missing from the house of Mr. Hans, Stuyvesant, for some ten days. She was found lying diagonally with the railroad track, between Stuyvesant and Consackie Landing, with rightfull wound upon her head, and insensible, but still living. The last seen of her was on the night of the fire at Consackie. Her brother-in-law, his wrife and her brother, have been arrested on suspicion of having caused her death. Its Solomons of Hadsen held an inquest. A griber examination will be under next Statunday.

[Albert Janual.]

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

THE CONVENTION OF LIBERAL SOCIETIES.

The College of The N. V. Tribure.

Sin: The report of the last semi-monthly meeting published in the papers is so short, and same words used the rein are so latter and same as to force me to lay exchained under my own name before a kind and just public, the following more particular explanation concerning the Society to which I belong, and all those of my countrymen who, by the above report, might be misled and judge unfavorably of the course I pursued as one of the descript. In the beginning. I must say that in the said meeting I

In the beginning, I must say that in the said meeting I acted as delegate of a Society which stands in the most intimate connection with the revolutionary elements of Europe, which is dependent on the unit areal European Committees, and holds on to certain special privileges which could not nor would not be given up by it. It was because par intended to most of higher could not all the said to the said of the s

Emple compels us to look not a personnel who shows early libwho can bisme us for loving our makine country, in whose across the
eration we believe, and me whose accounts we say the second of the
house levels are used in the second of the second of the country
and other opressed mations of the support of our own
country and other opressed mations of the support of our own
with word and deed, with blood and like Who can believe the
direction our first. Insuchts ned appear in the point where despotise
and Jesuitain spread with the direction of the point of the
genus are in the
So much for my justification. I cheerfully submit my case to a
list public and shall enter into no further polemic.

Year York, July 8, 1004.

Dr. L. SZPACZEK.

CURE FOR THE VENOM OF SNAKES AND IN-

CURE FOR THE VENOM OF SNAKES AND INSECTS.

Sir: I saw in your paper of June 30 an account of the
death of Purnell Jackson of Worcester County, Mda, from
the bite of a copper-head snake; that immediately after the
bite he drank a large quantity of whisky, thinking it would
counternet the effects of the poison, but it had no such offect, &c. &c. Not a great while ago, a paragraph went
the rounds of the papers saying that whisky had one good
effect, that was, to cure the bite of a rattlesnake; and then
mentioned an instance of snch cure, but incidentally added that the person also took about 80 grains of salts of
bartsborn, &c.; but the recovery was imputed to the free
use of the whisky.

cd that the person also took about so grains of saits of bartshorn, &c.; but the recovery was imputed to the free use of the whicky.

Alcoholic stimulants cannot be depended on to cure any poisonous bites.

In rearry all parts of the country where venomous snakes are known, there are to be found persons who can cure their poisons. I will not detail these various curatives, but will give a perfect cure for the poisons of all venomous reptiles and insects, first giving the reason why the remedy I shall mention is an unfailing curative. From years of investigation and inquiry I am unite positive that the poisonous principle in the virus of all snakes, &c., is prussic acid; somewhat modified, no doubt, but so essentially identical with it, that what will neutralize this soid is an antidote to the poison. This antidote is the voltatile alkali, ammona. It is found in the shops, and called voiatile sails, used in ladies smelling-bottles; also, the aqua ammona and spirits of ammonia.

As soon as possible after the bite, apply a few props of the aqua ammona to the wound, and put 20 drops in a little water, or whicky and water, if you please, and drink it. Take this dose every 10 to 30 minute, until there is profuse perspiration and all symptoms of poisoning disappear. The sails of ammonia, such as found in smelling-bottles, should be dissolved in a little water, and used as the aqua ammonia, but in larger doses, as they are usually much weaker. The same remark applies to the spirits of hartshorn, which is usually of less strength than the aqua ammonia. Ammonia is in no respect poisonous, and if sufficiently ciliuted may be taken freely without danger of injury. The rule is to give enough to induce free perspiration.

This autidote is perfect and unfailing. Carry it with

injury. The rule is to give enough to induce tree perspiration.

This antidote is perfect and unfailing. Carry it with This antidote is perfect and unfailing. Carry it with you whenever you go where there are venomonts anskes. A piece of lint or linen cloth should be bound on to the would and kept wet with the ammonia, until the sufferer is well. A drop or two applied to the bee or masketo sting will remove all pain in a few minutes.

Had I to treat the bite of a mad dog, I should at once of the wound with strong aqua ammonia, and keep the wound cischarging with it for some weeks, at the same time giving it internally, so as to thoroughly impregnate the system with it for some time.

Nes-York, July 17, 1854.

AN OLD PHYSICIAN.

KING BIRDS EAT BEES.

To the Editor of The N. V. Tribene.
Sin: I shot one King Bird while on the farm, and took rix or seven working Bees from its crop myself.
Respectfully yours. A. S. PECR, No. 174 Broadway.
[Do you know them to be working bees, because if you do, that settles the matter, and we acknowledge that birds

can eat bees with stings.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

this country when one of the most eminent men of science in Europe is called to fill a Chair, not in one of our Atlantic cities, but in a young and vigorous institution of the West. The nobly endowed University of Michigan has been very fortunate in having a Board of Man-ngement of sufficient discernment, the to place at its head one of the most enlightened men of the age, our late fellow-citizen, Dr. Tappan, and second, to carry out his ciews in framing what is likely to become a model institution though situated in one of the newer States.

One of the objects to which Dr. Tappan gave early attention, was the foundation of a first-class Astronomical Observatory under the fine sky of Michigan, through the enterprise and liberality of the merchants of Detroit.

A large equatorial instrument was ordered of Mr. Henry Fitz of New York, of twelve inches aperture, which is now nearly completed. There are but two larger instruments than this of the kind to wit: Those at Cambridge, Mass. and Pulkova, in Russia, and but two of equal size, those at the Observatories of Munich and Cincinnati, in the world. On a visit to Europe for the purpose, among other things, of ordering meridian instruments which he concluded to do at Berlin, Dr. Tappan encountered Dr. Brunnow, the assistant of the venerable Encke in the Observatory of that city; an interview which resulted a year afterward in the election of Dr. Brunnow to be the Astrenomer of the Observatory at Ann Arbor. There is probably no man in Europe better qualified to take charge of an Observatory. His contributions to the principal scientific journals, and his late work, entitled Spherical Astronomy, which has the superiority over its predecessors of giving the modern method in actual use, have placed his name in the first rank among the men of his class in Europe. Dr. Brünnow's arrival is daily expected.

In order that the probable rank of the new Observatory at Ann Arbor may be better understood, we subjoin the certificates of Encke, the discoverer of the comet of his name, and Brunnow, with an extract of a letter from the latter. The building to receive the instruments, has been sometime since completed under the supervision of Prof. Buil of this City.

For Messrs. Martins & Piston, Makers of the Meridian Circle for the Observatory of Ann Arbor.

We, the undersigned, Professor Encke and Dr. Brun new, have examined the new instrument destined for Ann Arbor, when it was completely finished, and have every reason to assure that we have been greatly satisfied with it, so that if the instrument was to become the property of the Berlin Observatory, we would not an instant hesitate to accept it in its present state.

Every experience afforded by the Meridan Circle of Berlin has been made use of, and so me very essential improvements have been introduced in the construction, besides many arrangements which facilitate the application.

tion, besides many arrangements which facilitate the application.

Some of the more important improvements are the manner of illuminating the divisions in using the microscopes, the illumination of the field of view of the telescope, and the manner of ampling the light into complete darkness, or illuminating the wires in the dark field. The counterpoises are arranged so that they balance the instrument perfectly and that the reversing of it by means of a very ingenious machine, can be performed in the easiest and quickest manner, without removing several parts, which, perhaps, in all other instruments makes operation somewhat troubles one. The circles are much more solid than in the Berin Meridian Circle, and the telescope is one of the greatest which has till now been applied to transit instruments, having a focal distance of a English feet by an aperture of seventy-two French lines. The firstion of the instrument is very sure, and the act of putting the instrument in the degree which belongs to a star is greatly feeditated by two small circles near the eye paces which are provided with levels.

one lamp. The great level for the borizontal axis can be applied to the axis without the least danger of injuring the instrument. The use of collimators is greatly facilited by an arrangement which permits the rays of the light to pass through the cube at the middle.

The object glass has already been once examined by Dr. Brunnew, who was satisfied with its efficacy. The last polish has since been given to it, and at the first opportanity it will again be tried by us.

Everything is most elegantly performed and the appearance of the instrument is very splendid.

We believe that Mr. Martins has completely fulfilled his obligations, and that he is entitled to touch the payments as agreed upon by contract.—Berlin, 30th May, 1834.

PROF. J. F. ENKE.

Extract from a letter from Dr. Brunnow, dated Berlin,

Extract from a letter from Dr. Brunnow, dated Berlin, May 30, 1854:

The instrument is very much admired by all who have seen it here, and astronomers from Pulkova in Russia, and from Königsberg, who happened to come to Berlin within the last few days, declared it as the most splendid instrument they ever beheld. M. Von Humboldt was also so kind as to pay a visit to Messrs. Pister & Martins, and was exceedingly charmed with the solid construction and its most elegant workmanship. I have also had the honor of showing he instrument to your Embassador, Mr. Vroom. Though he is not a professional astronomer, he has seen it with great interest, and seemed to be very much pleased with the great accuracy finish with which everything is performed. You may be sure that this Circle alone will give a very high rank to your Observatory, and if the great dimensions, your Observatory will be as well furnished as any one of the greatest Observatories in Europe.

THE NEW-RICHMOND AFFAIR.

From The Zuncerille Aurora, 18th.

Zomesville, it appears, bears a part in the New-Richmend affair. From The Concinuate Columbian we glean the following facts: The colored boys, James and Isaac Lott, who were recently kidnapped from New-Richmond, have again made their appearance. It appears that, after being beaten, they were, on the day of the affay, thrown in juil, to await an examination, but in the middle of the night the iail-doors were unlocked, and the two colored boys taken out by twenty-five or thirty men, who took them some distance below the town to a boat, in which they crossed the Ohio River to the Kentucky shore, and there, in a bollow, far from any house, whipped the boys exceptly with small sandings. This was done at 1 o clock they crossed the Ohio River to the Kentucky shore, and there, in a bollow, far from any house, whipped the boys soverely with small saplings. This was done at 1 o clock at night. When crossing the river, part of the crowd wished to tie the hands and feet of the Lett boys, and drown them. Others protested against this, and threatened to denounce it, and the proposition was dropped. When the whipping was over, the boys were told that they would be killed if they returned to New-Richmond. The crawd then left and recrossed the river. The boys, after wandering until near daylight, found a skiff and recrossed the river, and went to some friends back of Richmond.

mond.

Their father has now commenced legal proceedings against those implicated. It appears that this is the first difficulty in which the Lott boys have ever been involved. They are not particularly bad boys, as was reported, and the fight that one of them had with a white man just before the kidnapping, grew out of an old grudge against them, because their father claimed the right to vote, and on his ballot being refused, sued the judges of the election. It is said that the Lotts claim descent from one of the first families of Virginia. Some Miss Mason had an illegitimate daughter, and to hide her misfortune, the family put the child out to be reised by a colored woman as her own. When it grew to wemanhood, the master, a Mr. seduced her, and then, upon his wife becoming jealous, he sold her to a Prenchman, who after some time set her and her child free. This child is the mother of the Lott boys, and does not appear to have a trace of African blood in her veins. She was raised in the family of Col. Bond of Zanesville, is extremely fair, and her hair will not ourl. The great-grandmother a Pennsylvania German woman, named Sarah Leunabaragher. According to this paternity, Mr. Lott and his boys are almost white.

RECENT DEATHS. Their father has now commenced legal proceedings

RECENT DEATHS.

RECENT DEATHS.

Sudden and Mysterious Death.—Miss Ellen Dodge, aged about 23 years, daughter of Pickering Dodge, Esq., of Salem, was found dead in her bed, yesterday moraing, at her father's residence. She had been in usual health, and the night previous was in company till 11 o'clock. The family to which she belonged is one of the first in Salem, and she was beloved by all who knew her. It is supposed that her death may have been caused by disappointment in love. She had anticipated an early marriage with a young man now in the west, who had been paying attention to her, but had lately broken his engagement. Whatever may have been the cause, she is universally lamented.

AN OLD CHIEEN FALLES.—Our readers will regret to learn the death of Jeremiah Price, one of our oldest and most successful citizens. He died of cholera on Thursday evening. Mr. Price came here at an early day, and by his prudence, strict integrity and correct business habits, he amassed a large fortune, and what is better, secured the confidence and respect of all who knew him. For the lest few years he has been devoting his energies to his laste and enterprise. The loss of such a man is at all times a public calamity.

[Chicage Democratic Press, Uth.]

man is at all times a public calaimity.

(Cilcage Democratic Press, 18th.)

DEATH OF SANCEL REEVE.—This community was vary much pained to hear that this highly-esteemed and valuable chizen was no more. Mr. Reeve left this city but a short time since in almost perfect health, and his attack at Cape May, which has terminated so sorrowfully, was sufficen and unexpected. A long life of probity and usofulness, adorned with the Christian graces, had endeared him to an unusually large circle of admirers. He was at the time of his death an elder in the United Presbyterian Church and Superintendent of its Sabbath School. He was in all his pursuits a man of exalted worth, a rare meckness of temper, and excellence of heart.

DEATH OF JAMES A. HICKS, Esq.—Our city is called to mourn the loss of another of her valuable and upright citizens. Mr. Hicks was one of our most enterprising and high-minded merchants, and a mestuseful and public-spirited man. He was for a long time the senior member of the firm of Hicks, Palmer & Co., and withdrow from the mercantile to engage in the commission and towarding business but a few weeks since. He was a man of

of the firm of Hicks, Palmer & Co., and windrow from the mercantile to engage in the commission and forwarding business but a few weeks since. He was a man of rigid integrity, and universally respected by all who knew him. The death of such a man is a public loss. He died of bilious fever, after an illness of only a few days.

DEATH OF A VETERAN POSTRASERR—Abraham Hows, Esq., died at Weston on Saturday last, the 15th, at the age of 88 years. This venerable citizen was, at the time of his death, perhaps the oldest postmaster in the United States, having retained office through all the changes of administrations, from the time of his appointment under President Madison, in the year 1812. After forty years of service, Mr. Hews r ceived a letter from the Postmaster-General, complimenting the accuracy of his accordia and the promptiness with which he discharged his official duties. The funeral of the deceased took place yeaterday in the village of his residence, about fourteen miles west of this city.

A ROGUE NABRED.—On Friday last, a fellow who rejoices in the name of George Washington Morse, and who hails from Bozrah, Ct., went into the shop of Charles C. Coleman in this city, and, while examining some gold rings, managed to slip one into his pocket. The tender, who is always on the look out for such fellows, missed it, and laid the theft to his charge. He then attempted to compromise the matter by buying the ring, but Mr. Coleman, very properly, refused, and turned him over to the police. On questioning him, his contradictory statements led officer Jackson to the suspicion that a team he had with him and claimed to own, was apolen. It turned out, that he had been at work for a few days in Shrewsbury, and that morning had hired a horse and wagon of Jamos T. Maynard. On arriving in town, he fell in with Cheney Barton, of Leicester, and swapped horses with him, getting \$5 to boot. On being arraigned before the Police Court, he was fined \$6 and costs, amounting to \$11 30 for stealing the ring, and \$2 and costs, amou

Temperance and Cholera.—In The Albuny State Register of last Friday, appeared a communication from the pen of Edward C. Delavan. Esq., conserning the relationship of intemperance to the ravages of cholera. He mentions a number of facts within his personal knowledge, bearing upon the point he endeavors to enforce, that intemperate men are frequently the victims of the epidemic, while those who abstain entirely from intoxicating drinks, in aimost every case escape. He states that during the cholera season of 1832 he had engaged at work for him over one hundred men. He prevailed upon them to abstain from all intoxicating drinks, and gave them a boverage of water, molasses, vinegar and ginger. The result of it was, that out of those hundred men not one died of cholera, while out of thirty laborers who worked directly opposite, and who used strong drinks, tan died with the disease. There are other facts related which will weigh equally heavy in the minds of thinking men. He makes his points good.

SPERING RETRIBUTION.—Early on the morning of Saturday last, a man named Sebastian Murasky, was caught in TEMPERANCE AND CHOLERA. - In The Albany State

SPEEDY RETRIEUTION.—Early on the morning of Saturday last, a man named Sebastian Murasky, was caught in the act of perpetrating a burglary, at the premises of Geo, Pendleton, Eq., on the Lebanon road, about three miles from Cincinnati. He was brought to the city and taken before Esq. Rowekamp, who held him to appear before the Grand Jury now in session, he was there indicted, and in less than an hour was arraigned before the Criminal Court where he was tried, convicted and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. The same afternoon he was taken to Columbus under the custody of the Deputy Sheriffs. Here we have an instance of a crame, its detection, the arrest of the perpetrator, a preliminary trial, an investigation before the Grand Jury, a final trial, conviction and sentence all in the space of less than 12 hours.

Fire is Gorham—Diradful Accident.—A shoemaker's shop at Gorbam White Rock, was consumed by fire last Friday forenoon. During the fire a barrel of burning fluid which was in the building exploded, and injured Deacon John Storges so badly as to cause his death at a o clock in the evening. A son of Deacon S. was also severely injured at the same time, and probably will not recover. We got the above particulars from Caleb Hodsdon, Esq.

[Portland Advertiser.]